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WHITLEY AND MONKSEATON
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF
HEALTH

AND THE
CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR AND
CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT

FOR THE YEAR 1942

—O—

W H I T L E Y A N D M O N K S E A T O N
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STAFF OF THE
HEALTH AND CLEANSING DEPARTMENT.

.....

Medical Officer of Health	WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health	J. CARRICK, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Chief Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent	GILBERT HOLDEN, M.R.S.I., M.Inst.P.C., M.R.I.P.H.H. Sanitary Inspector's and Meat Food Certificates, Testamur of the Institute of Public Cleansing, Membership Cert- ificate of the Institute of Public Cleansing, Membership Certificate of the Institute of Public Hygiene, Cert- ificates in Sanitary Science and Sanitary Law. Ollett Silver Medallist.
Additional Sanitary Inspector	NORMAN R. DARLING, A.R.S.I. (Serving with the Royal Air Force)
Additional Sanitary Inspector	EDWIN F. RICHLEY, M.R.S.I. Sanitary Inspector's and Meat Food Certificates.
Chief Clerk	P. OVINGTON.
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Typist	MISS P. ROBINSON.
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Whitley Bay.

July, 1943.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
WHITLEY AND MONKSEATON URBAN
DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report for the year 1942. This report is again presented in an abridged form on instructions from the Ministry of Health, but more complete records are preserved in the Public Health Department.

Population: Figures supplied by the Registrar General show no appreciable change in the population mid year 1942 compared with mid year 1941.

Unemployment: Unemployment figures again show a reduction in numbers.

Births: The Birth Rate shows a welcome increase from 10.89 per 1,000 population in 1941 to 17.2 per 1,000 in 1942.

Longevity: 57.38% of the total deaths occurred at the age of 65 years and over.

Infectious Diseases:

Diphtheria: 56 cases were notified, an increase of 19 cases over 1941. 2 deaths occurred, both children not immunised. It is to be noted that no immunised child died, and it can be stated as a truth that while immunisation does not give a total guarantee against contracting diphtheria, an immunised child who contracts the disease has an almost certain chance of surviving.

The local practitioners have been most helpful in notifying cases without delay so that serum could be given at the earliest possible moment.

Immunisation against Diphtheria: From Autumn of 1940 until the end of June, 1943 (when this report is being written) over 2,000 school children have been immunised against diphtheria. This works out at a percentage of 92.6%. In addition many children of school age have been immunised by their own family doctors and doctors' fees are paid by your Council for the immunisation of children who cannot attend the main drives. I can say with confidence that 95% of the children of school age are protected in this area. The County Council have also been very busy in immunising children of pre-school age and nearly 70% of these have been protected. For propaganda we have used press interviews, a film, posters in suitable places, pamphlets distributed to schools and parents, talks by doctors, health visitors, headmasters and teachers. On the whole I find that the most effective means of persuasion is personal talks to the parents by doctors, the Sanitary Inspectors, Health Visitors and headmasters.

Scarlet Fever: There is an increase in numbers notified from 22 in 1941 to 33 in 1942. There were no deaths.

Milk:

Tuberculosis in Milk: Of the samples of milk taken for examination for the presence of tubercle, 3.47% proved positive. This is a great improvement on last year (9.04%). Constant vigilance is kept by the

Senior Sanitary Inspector in co-operation with the County Authority and the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Sour Milk and Dirty Milk: Like all other areas in the North, the condition of the milk supplied has been during the year very unsatisfactory. Many meetings have been held with the numerous authorities concerned with the production and distribution of the milk, with little benefit. I am assured by all these authorities that 1943 will show a marked improvement. Time will tell.

Nutrition:

I have no evidence of malnutrition in any class of the people in this area.

.....
I wish to thank the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their continued encouragement and help. The great interest that all members of the Council show in Public Health is a great incentive to the staff to give of their best.

To Mr. G. Holden, Chief Sanitary Inspector, and all the staff I tender my grateful thanks for their great help and loyalty. Even in times like these the work of the Public Health Department has not been diminished but increased, and only an excellent staff could cope with it with efficiency.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

W. CUNNINGHAM

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A.

Summary of Vital Statistics for 1942.

Area (in acres), including foreshore - 3,612.

Number of houses inhabited (March, 1943) according to the
Rate Books - 8,934.

Product of penny rate at end of 1942 - £1,052.

Rateable value at end of financial year, 31st March,
1942 - £282,712.

Unemployed - The figures for unemployment at the end of 1942
were the lowest since 1928.

Men	48	Women	27
Young Men	1	Young Women	1
Boys	4	Girls	6
MALES	<u>53</u>	FEMALES	<u>34</u>

Births and Deaths.

Births.

During the year 1942 the number of live births recorded was 414, which is equal to a rate of 17.29 per 1,000 of population (estimated). Of these births 227 were males and 187 females. The number of illegitimate births was 27, which is 6.52 per cent of the total births. There were 18 males and 9 females.

The number of still births recorded was 8.

The Birth Rate per 1,000 (live and still births) is shown below:-

	<u>Live Births</u>		<u>Still Births</u>	
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>
Legitimate	209	178	1	4
Illegitimate	18	9	-	3
	<u>227</u>	<u>187</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>

Total Legitimate and Illegitimate Live and Still Births
..... 422 = 17.58 per 1,000

Deaths.

The total number of deaths received and registered during 1942 was 359, 194 males and 165 females, which gave a death rate of 15.00 per 1,000 of the estimated population. A table showing the causes of death will be found on page 22.

A number of deaths occurred in Institutions outside the area, which shows that a number of persons are obliged to resort to these places in times of sickness.

Infant Mortality.

The following table gives details of deaths in infants under 1 year of age:-

	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Live Births
All infants	26	62.70
Legitimate infants	24	67.18
Illegitimate infants	2	74.11

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	43
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	-
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	-
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	3

Deaths from Cancer.

During the year there were 43 deaths attributed to cancer, equal to 1.79 per 1,000 of the population. A table showing the deaths from Cancer, in age groups, and localisation of the disease, will be found on page 8.

SECTION B.

There have been no changes in:-

- (a) Laboratory Facilities.
- (b) Nursing in the Home.
- (c) Treatment Centres and Clinics.

Laboratory.

The following examinations have been carried out in the Bacteriological Department of the Northumberland County Council at Newburn by Dr. Messer and his staff:-

Examination Requested	Positive	Negative
Diphtheria	58	623
Lachrymal Fluid	-	1
B. Tuberculosis	16	135
Dysentery	-	5
Streptococcus Haemolyticus ..	23	40
Faeces (Organisms)	2	31
Vaginal	-	4
Blood (Organisms)	-	9
Abscesses	-	3
Urine (Organisms)	2	14
Seminal Fluid (Organisms) ...	-	3
Vincent's Angina	-	4
Peritoneal Fluid	-	1
Cerebro Spinal Fluid	1	3
Pus (Organisms)	-	1
	102	877

Nursing in the Home.

This Service is administered by the Northumberland County Council.

Treatment Centres and Clinics.

The Northumberland County Council is the Maternity and Child Welfare authority.

CANCER.

The following table gives the deaths from cancer, in age groups, and the localisation of the disease. The Registrar General gives 43.

	Ages in Years.					TOTALS
	1-30	31-35	36-45	46-65	66 and upwards	
Lungs	-	-	-	2	1	3
Cervix Uteri	-	-	-	1	-	1
Peritoneum	-	-	-	-	1	1
Colon	-	-	-	1	-	1
Cheek	-	-	-	-	1	1
Stomach	-	-	-	6	3	9
Vulva	-	-	-	1	-	1
Liver	-	-	-	1	3	4
Prostate Gland	-	-	-	-	1	1
Pancreas	-	-	-	-	2	2
Ovary	-	-	-	1	-	1
Orbit	-	-	-	-	1	1
Bronchi	-	-	-	1	-	1
Rectum	-	-	-	1	8	9
Breast	-	-	-	2	2	4
Tongue	-	-	-	1	1	2
Sigmoid	-	-	-	-	1	1
TOTALS	-	-	-	18	25	43

Table of Longevity.

206 deaths (57.38%) occurred at ages of 65 years or over. The figures are as follows:-

Ages at Death	Males	Females	Total
65 to 69	22	27	49
70 to 75	25	25	50
76 to 80	22	22	44
81 to 85	23	25	48
86 to 90	3	7	10
91 to 95	-	4	4
96 years and over	-	1	1
TOTALS	95	111	206

(d) Ambulance Facilities.

On the 16th January, 1942, the Ambulance Service was transferred from the National Fire Service to the Medical Officer's Department.

The Priory Garage situated at the rear of the Council Offices was acquired on a rental basis, and a portion of this, provided with heating and office accommodation, is used for the Ambulance Service.

The Talbot Ambulance was found to be out of commission and after examination the engine was scrapped, the body being stored for future use. At the end of the year steps were being taken to have this body fitted with a Bedford engine, in the Cleansing Department's workshop. A small Humber Ambulance was procured and the body rebuilt in steel. This is used as a reserve ambulance. The Austin Ambulance was completely overhauled.

New regulations governing the use of the ambulances were drawn up and approved by the Council. No charge is made for the use of the ambulance by residents, within a 12-miles radius, but over this distance a charge is made. One guinea per journey is charged for the use of the ambulance to Dilston Hall Emergency Maternity Hospital, Corbridge. Representations were made to the Northumberland County Council, whose Maternity and Child Welfare Committee agreed to pay this fee in necessitous cases and in the cases of wives of members of H.M. Forces.

Treatment cases were reduced to a minimum and with the exception of street accidents and other urgent requests, cases are not removed unless a certificate signed by a doctor, requesting the use of the ambulance, is received. All medical practitioners are supplied with a book of these certificates.

There was a dearth of drivers. Two drivers and an attendant were employed to cover the hours from 7.0 p.m. to 1.30 a.m. Outside these hours, urgent cases were dealt with by the Chief Sanitary Inspector, assisted by Civil Defence Volunteers.

All telephone calls in connection with the ambulance were dealt with after 1.0 p.m. through the Chief Sanitary Inspector at his residence. In this way a check has been kept on all cases dealt with.

All demands for the ambulances have been dealt with promptly, although a certain amount of delay is unavoidable at the large hospitals. Representations have been made to the Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle-on-Tyne and the Tynemouth Victoria Jubilee Infirmary to see if the time spent by our ambulances at these infirmaries could be kept to the minimum. Some improvement has resulted.

Petrol consumption has been reduced wherever possible and all wasteful journeys eliminated. Arrangements were made with the Resident Medical Officer of Dilston Hall Emergency Maternity Hospital, Corbridge, to bring home as many discharged patients as possible at one time.

Total number of cases dealt with	1,361
Total Mileage	24077

Cases of infectious Disease were removed to the isolation hospitals at Wallsend and Scaffold Hill by the two ambulances owned by the Earsdon Joint Hospital Board, one of which is garaged at each hospital.

(e) Hospitals.

The hospital facilities are the same as in 1941.

A new up-to-date laundry was erected at Wallsend Infectious Diseases Hospital at a cost of £1,700.

Daily visits are made to each hospital in my capacity as Medical Superintendent to the Earsdon Joint Hospital Board.

SECTION C.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

1. (i) Water Supply.

The whole of the water supply is derived from the mains of the Tynemouth Corporation, who are responsible for its bacterial purity.

During the year we received complaints regarding the quality of the water and samples were taken at various points in the district. These were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, King's College, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Copies of the reports are included for your perusal.

BACTERIOLOGICAL REPORTS.

Samples taken 3rd July, 1942.

(1) Tap from main Public Abattoir, Hill Heads Road, Whitley Bay.

(2) Council Offices, Park Terrace, Whitley Bay.
Tap drawn through cistern.

Plate Count:-

	(1)	(2)
	Colonies per ml.	
(a) At 37°C (2 days' incubation)	54	20 approx only
(b) At 20°-22°C (3 days' incubation)	uncountable	127

Presumptive Coliform Count:-

	Per 100 ml. of water	
Probable number of coliform bacilli present	1	0

- (1) The plate count at 22°C is too high for a satisfactory sample of water.
(2) Bacteriologically, this is a highly satisfactory sample of water.

Sample taken 7th July, 1942.

Slaughter House tap. Comes through a meter direct from the Tynemouth Corporation mains.

Plate Count:-

	Colonies per ml.
(a) At 37°C (2 days' incubation)	Too scanty for accurate estimation
(b) At 20°-22°C (3 days' incubation)	86

Presumptive Coliform Count:-

	Per 100 ml. of water
Probable number of coliform bacilli present	0

Bacteriologically, this is a highly satisfactory sample of water.

Sample taken 25rd July, 1942

Tap on sink - 17, Grosvenor Drive, Whitley Bay.

Plate Count:-

	Colonies per ml.
(a) At 37°C (2 days' incubation)	31 approx.
(b) At 20°-22°C (3 days' incubation)	3,530

Presumptive Coliform Count:-

	Per 100 ml. of water
Probable number of coliform bacilli present	0

Bacteriologically, this is a satisfactory sample of water.

Samples taken 17th November, 1942.

- (1) Towns Ambulance Station, Park Terrace, Whitley Bay.
Direct from main supply - tap in garage.
(2) 2, Crescent Vale, Whitley Bay. Tap in scullery - direct from main supply.

(1) (2)

Plate Count:-

	Colonies per ml.
(a) At 37°C (2 days' incubation)	5 approx only 4 approx only
(b) At 20°-22°C (3 days' incubation)	100 170

Presumptive Coliform Count :-

	Per 100 ml. of water
Probable number of coliform bacilli present	0 0

Bacteriologically, these are highly satisfactory samples of water.

During the year a new chlorination plant was installed at the Tynemouth Corporation Reservoir near Rothbury.

Emergency Supplies.

A sample of water was also taken from the emergency supply at Marden Quarry, and submitted for chemical analysis. Details of the report are included, together with comments on the suitability of this water for drinking purposes, without chlorination. A suitable chlorination plant has been installed at the Quarry to render this water harmless should the necessity arise.

Date received: 9th July, 1942 Marden Quarry, Whitley Bay.

Chemical Results:-

	Parts per 100,000
Total solids dried at 180°C	109.000
Chlorine as chlorides	12.780
Free ammonia... ..	0.002
Albuminoid ammonia	0.046
Nitrogen as nitrates	0.418
Oxygen absorbed (4 hours at 80°F.)	0.200
Total hardness	66.5
Permanent hardness	49.0
Temporary hardness	17.5
Lead and Copper	None
Iron... ..	None
Appearance and Colour.. ..	Faint yellow and almost clear.
Smell and Taste	Earthy: Satisfactory.
Microscopical examination of deposit	See report.

Report:-

Report:-

This sample of water is only of moderate organic purity and the microscopical examination shows the presence of a number of different types of living organisms including some infusoria and a large number of protozoa.

The water could be used as an emergency supply after suitable chlorination - probably 1 part per million would be sufficient

There were four standpipes in use, two at Old Hartley and two at Seaton Sluice. One was removed during the year. There is also one common standpipe at Murton Village. This was broken during the year, but has now been repaired and a special tap fitted so that the standpipe can be used only by the tenants of the four houses which it is intended to serve.

(4) Drainage and Sewerage.

The sewers drain by gravitation to an outfall sewer discharging into the North Sea opposite the Southern Promenade. We have received no complaints of faecal matter brought back on to the foreshore.

It has been necessary to relay a portion of the sewer in Marine Gardens and North Road.

2. Rivers and Streams

Brier Dene Stream. There is still a quantity of barium in this stream and there is little or no improvement on 1941. It must be pointed out that the main volume of water in this stream is pit water from the Backworth Collieries.

In December, the steel pipe which carries the drainage from the Brier Dene Hotel was found to have collapsed, and crude sewage was being discharged into the stream. Steps were taken to have this sewer connection renewed in heavy metal, and the work was proceeding at the end of the year.

Seaton Burn. There is a slight improvement in this stream, probably due to the reduction in dust from the coal washing plants.

3. Closet Accommodation.

There are about 11,140 water closets and approximately 9,030 galvanised ashbins in the district. The clearance of damaged houses accounts for the reduction on last year's figures.

There are still 2 privy middens and 11 privy pails in use. Carbolic powder in dredger tins is supplied to the householders twice a year.

4. Public Cleansing.

See Chief Sanitary Inspector's Report.

5. Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

See Chief Sanitary Inspector's Report.

6. Shops and Offices.

See Chief Sanitary Inspector's Report.

7. Camping Sites.

Camping is prohibited in this area.

8. Smoke Abatement.

Laundry chimneys and other smoke nuisances are dealt with in detail in the Chief Sanitary Inspector's Report.

The burning spoilbanks situated outside the area still emit noxious fumes, but to a much less extent than in former years, and during humid weather their presence is felt in the Monkseaton area.

9. Swimming Baths and Pools.

There is only one swimming bath in the area. This is situated in the Table Rocks and is at present not in use. The bath is not fitted with a filtration plant and is cleansed solely by the action of the tides.

The Bathing Station on the Northern Promenade is now being used by members of H.M. Forces for bathing purposes.

10. Eradication of Bed Bugs.

See Chief Sanitary Inspector's Report.

11. Schools - Elementary, Secondary and Private.

The sanitary conveniences and washing facilities at the various schools were examined regularly and reports forwarded to the County Medical Officer of Health. At the Park School a range of 7 trough closets was demolished on the 14th December, 1942, and replaced by pedestal basins.

The drainage in connection with one of the private schools was found to be defective.

SECTION D.

Housing Act, 1936.

	With State Assistance	Unaided	Total
Houses erected during the year			
(a) By Local Authority	-	-	-
(b) By other bodies or persons	-	-	-

Inspection of Dwelling Houses.

Number of Houses Inspected	32
" " Informal Notices served	27
" " Formal Notices served	2
" " Notices complied with	22
" " Notices not complied with, but work in hand	5

Naturally, owing to the state of emergency, the terms of Ministry of Health Circular 1866 issued in 1939, relating to Slum Clearance, have been adhered to, and no clearance areas were scheduled nor work of this nature proceeded with.

No notices were served under section 9 of the Housing Act, 1936.

Overcrowding.

During the year a number of visits were paid to premises to ascertain whether they were likely to become overcrowded. In cases it was found necessary to exert pressure on families where the premises were not only overcrowded but the occupants were also dirty in their habits. It is very difficult in these times to keep trace of large families moving from place to place and living in tenements.

The absence of bye-laws to deal with houses let in lodgings does not improve matters, and the adoption of such bye-laws is long overdue.

In 5 cases it was found that the name of the Medical Officer of Health was not entered in the Rent Book, nor the name and address of the owner of the property. Letters were sent to the persons concerned.

SECTION E.

FOOD INSPECTION

(a) Milk Supply.

See Chief Sanitary Inspector's Report.

(b) Milk Sampling.

See Chief Sanitary Inspector's Report.

(c) Meat and Other Foods.

See Chief Sanitary Inspector's Report.

(d) Adulteration.

The Northumberland County Council Weights and Measures Department administers this section of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938 and the Merchandise Marks Act.

The Health Department is responsible for the administration of the Orders of the Ministry of Food. Two samples of dried egg and two of ice cream were sent to the Ministry of Food Laboratory at Colwyn Bay and to Messrs. J. & H. S. Pattinson, Analytical Chemists, Newcastle-on-Tyne. These were found to comply with the prescribed standards.

(e) Bacteriological and Chemical Examination.

This necessary work is carried out at the Northumberland County Laboratory at Newburn. Bacteriological examination of water was carried out at the Emergency Public Health Laboratory, King's College, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

(f) Nutrition.

During the year young children received fruit juices and codliver oil from the local office of the Ministry of Food. Milk powder and baby foods were issued at the Northumberland County Council Child Welfare and Ante Natal Clinics.

(g) Shellfish (Molluscan).

The small amount of shellfish exposed for sale in the district was examined, and searching enquiries were made with regard to the sources of supply. Investigations were made with wholesalers to ascertain from which part of the country supplies were derived.

SECTION F.

Notification and Control of Infectious Diseases.

Smallpox - No cases of smallpox occurred in the district during the year, although we had one contact from a ship which docked at Liverpool. The smallpox hospitals at Wallsend and The Grange, Earsdon, are equipped for the treatment of any cases of smallpox.

Typhus Fever - No cases occurred in this area.

Anthrax - No cases of anthrax occurred during the year.

Typhoid and Paratyphoid - During the year 1 case of paratyphoid B. was notified. This girl, employed in our Surveyor's Department went on holiday to Penrith and was there diagnosed as suffering from Paratyphoid B. The whole of the office lavatory accommodation was scoured out with chloride of lime and chloros. The lavatory seats, all woodwork, and the washing basins were scrubbed with strong disinfectant and carbolic acid, and the whole of the walls and floors sprayed with liquid formalin. No further cases occurred in the office.

Diphtheria - 56 cases were notified during the year as against 37 cases during 1941. The incidence per 1,000 was 2.33. 2 deaths occurred, showing a percentage of 3.57% deaths from the disease and a mortality rate of .087 per 1,000 population.

Anti-toxin is supplied to medical practitioners free of charge and may be obtained at any time at the Public Health Department, or out of office hours, at the home of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Diphtheria Immunisation - The number of school children who received immunisation treatment against diphtheria was 2,203. Extensive propaganda was carried out and circulars were distributed to parents of school children. 2 schemes were carried out during the year. Prophylactic material is supplied by the Emergency Public Health Laboratory, King's College, Newcastle-on-Tyne through Professor E. M. Dunlop, to whom my thanks are due for his co-operation. A complete record is kept in the Public Health Department of all diphtheria immunisation carried out, according to the school attended and the age of the child. These records are revised each year as the children move from one standard to another and enter other schools. A record card, on which is also given details of diphtheria immunisation, is also kept at the school. These records show that of the 56 cases of diphtheria only 4 were immunised, under the following age groups:-

Age	
0 to 5	0
5 to 10	2
10 to 15	1
15 and over .	1
<hr/>	
Total	4

The following table gives details of children immunised:-

	Number of children immunised	Percentage of total
School Age	2203	92.6%
Under School Age	931	66.1%

Scarlet Fever - 33 cases were notified. This was an increase of 11 cases on last year's total. The incidence per 1,000 population was 1.37.

Pneumonia - 36 cases were notified during the year. This however is not the total number of cases occurring as some were not notified by the medical practitioners. The incidence per 1,000 of population was 1.5.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis (Meningocele) - 2 cases were notified during the year. These were treated at Walkergate Hospital.

Dysentery - 2 cases were notified during the year.

Puerperal Fever - 1 case was notified.

Erysipelas - 10 cases were notified. The incidence rate per 1,000 of population was 4.2.

Measles - 141 cases were notified, which was a decrease of 106 on last year's total and gave an incidence rate of 5.87 per 1,000 of population.

Whooping Cough - 48 cases were notified, being a decrease of 24 cases on the total for 1941. The incidence rate was 2.0 per 1,000 of population.

Tuberculosis - 30 cases were notified. The incidence rate per 1,000 population was 1.26.

Prevention of Blindness - 1 case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum was notified during the year. The child recovered and the eyesight was unimpaired.

Food Poisoning - No cases were notified during the year.

Notifiable Diseases during the year 1942.

	Total cases notified	Cases admitted to hospital	Total Deaths
Smallpox	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	33	23	0
Diphtheria	56	48	2
C. S. Meningitis (Meningocele)	2	2	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	0	0
Pneumonia	36	1	7
Erysipelas	10	0	0
Measles	141	0	0
Whooping Cough	48	0	0
Dysentery	2	0	0
Paratyphoid B.	1	1	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	0	0

Analysis of Total Notified Cases under Age Groups.

	Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 and over
Scarlet Fever	2	2	0	5	0	18	3	0	2	1	0	0
Diphtheria	0	0	3	2	2	7	17	14	8	1	2	0
Pneumonia	2	0	1	0	2	4	1	1	8	3	10	4
Erysipelas	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
C. S. Meningitis (Meningocele)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Whooping Cough	2	2	4	9	8	20	2	0	0	1	0	0
Measles	4	6	12	9	16	87	5	1	0	1	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dysentery	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Paratyphoid B.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, 1942.

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Scarlet Fever	2	1	7	1	0	3	5	0	3	4	3	4	33
Diphtheria	2	0	5	7	4	1	1	4	15	10	6	3	56
Pneumonia	5	1	6	5	3	3	1	1	2	1	5	3	36
Erysipelas	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	1	1	2	10
Tuberculosis	1	2	1	5	2	5	2	2	2	4	3	1	30
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
C. S. Meningitis													
(Meningococcal ...	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Measles	3	0	1	2	1	8	4	4	0	11	50	77	141
Whooping Cough	23	10	3	3	2	0	1	3	2	0	0	1	48
Dysentery	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Paratyphoid B.	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Totals	37	15	24	23	12	22	16	16	24	32	49	91	361

Scabies Order, 1941.

Cases occurring amongst school children are notified to us by the County School Medical Officer and the condition of bedding and premises generally are inspected by the Chief Sanitary Inspector. Blankets and bedding have been disinfected and advice given as to treatment. It has not been found necessary to establish a scabies clinic. 58 cases were notified.

Tuberculosis.

Cases are notified and recorded under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930. 30 new cases have been notified during the year, details of which are set out in the following table.

New Cases and Mortality during 1942.

AGE PERIODS	New Cases				Mortality			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 to 5 ...	-	-	3	1	1	-	-	-
6 to 15 ..	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
16 to 25 .	3	2	1	-	2	1	1	-
26 to 35 .	4	2	-	-	-	1	-	-
36 to 45 .	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
46 to 55 .	6	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
56 to 65 .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
65 and upwards	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals ..	15	6	7	2	5	3	1	0

It was not found necessary to take any action under section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1935.

2 deaths occurred from tuberculosis where the Registrar's returns were our only form of notification. This is a ratio of non notified cases to tuberculosis deaths of 2 to 9. No proceedings were instituted against any person whose duty it was to notify cases of tuberculosis. Deaths from pulmonary and non pulmonary tuberculosis numbered 8 and 1, the combined mortality rate being .37 per 1,000 of population.

Treatment in Infectious Diseases Hospitals.

The medical practitioners made full use of the hospital facilities, and cases requiring hospital treatment received prompt attention and were removed with the least possible delay.

The Surveyor and Engineer to the Council, Mr. A. J. Rousell, supplies me with the following information, for which my thanks are due to him.

RAINFALL FOR 1942.

	Inches
January	2.96
February	2.10
March61
April73
May	1.09
June	1.24
July	3.81
August	2.33
September	2.76
October	2.55
November59
December	2.04
Total for Year	22.81

SECTION G.

Factory Act, 1937.

All factories and workshops are visited regularly during the year. Many inspections were carried out in connection with the lime^washing of premises and the cleanliness of sanitary conveniences.

The Department is active in keeping a watchful eye on bakeries and food preparing premises.

The registers are checked and revised after visits have been made.

Factories, Mechanical and Non-mechanical.

1. Inspection of Factories, including inspections made by the Sanitary Inspectors.

Premises	Inspect- ions	Written Notices	Occup- iers prose- cuted
Factories			
Mechanical	670	67	-
Non-mechanical	76	44	-
Total	776	111	-

2. Defects found in Factories.

Particulars	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector
Want of Cleanliness	65	65	-
Absence of Abstracts	22	22	-
Sleeping in Bakery	2	2	-
Sanitary Accommodation:			
(a) unsuitable or defective	22	22	-
Total	111	111	-

	Factories	
	Mechanical	Non-mechanical
Bakehouses	20	2
Blacksmiths	-	2
Boot Repairers	9	2
Butchers' Shops	32	-
Cake Mixing	-	1
Coach Painting	1	-
'Cycle Repairs	-	3
Cafes and Restaurant Kitchens .	-	18
Drug Packing	-	1
Hairdressers	-	30
Joiners	10	6
Laundries	2	1
Lacquer Work	-	1
Milliners	-	3
Milliners and Dressmakers	-	2
Motor Repairs	16	2
Painters and Decorators	-	1
Plumbers	-	6
Potato Washers	5	-
Printing	2	-
Steam Pressers	2	-
Sugar Boilers	1	-
Sculptors	1	1
Tailors	-	1
Tin Smiths	2	-
Upholsterers	-	1
Watch Making	1	3
	104	87

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.

There are no premises from which rag flock is sold or in which it is used in the manufacture of bedding or upholstery.

Sections 110 and 111 of the Factory Act, 1937.
Outworkers.

There are no outworkers in this area and no returns have been received during the year.

Birth Rates, Civilian Death Rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality and Cases Rates for certain Infectious Diseases in the Year, 1942. Provisional figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns.

	England and Wales	128 C.B.s and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns Resident Pop. 25,000 to 50,000 1931 Census	London Adm. County.
+ Rates per 1,000 Civilian Pop.				
Live Births	15.8	17.3	18.4	14.0
Still " "	0.54	0.66	0.62	0.48
Deaths:-				
All Causes	11.6	13.3	12.1	13.9
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scarlet Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.04
Diphtheria	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.02
Influenza	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.07
Smallpox	-	-	-	-
Measles	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01
Rates per 1,000 Live Births.				
Deaths under 1 year of age	49	59	46	60
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age	5.2	7.5	4.8	8.6
+ Rates per 1,000 Civilian Pop.				
Notifications:-				
Typhoid Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
Paratyphoid Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	0.14	0.17	0.12	0.15
Scarlet Fever	2.19	2.49	2.34	1.86
Whooping Cough	1.73	1.97	1.58	2.72
Diphtheria	1.05	1.35	0.91	0.76
Erysipelas	0.30	0.36	0.26	0.43
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	-	0.00
Measles	7.46	9.27	7.39	8.62
Pneumonia	1.07	1.30	0.94	0.94
Rates per 1,000 Total Births (Live and Still).				
Maternal Mortality:- (Excluding Abortion).				
Puerperal Infection (No. 147)	0.42)		
Others	1.59)	Not available	
Total	2.01)		
Notifications:-				
Puerperal Fever)	12.61	15.94	10.80	3.10
" Pyrexia)				17.69

+ A dash (-) signifies that there were no deaths.

/ These rates are those published in the Quarterly Return.

≠ Including puerperal fever.

Causes of Death in Whitley and Monkseaton, 1942.

CAUSES OF DEATH		M.	F.
All Causes		194	165
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers		-	-
2. Cerebro-Spinal Fever		-	1
3. Scarlet Fever		-	-
4. Whooping Cough		-	-
5. Diphtheria		1	1
6. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System		5	3
7. Other forms of Tuberculosis		1	-
8. Syphilitic diseases		-	1
9. Influenza		2	1
10. Measles		-	-
11. Ac. Polio-myelitis and Polio-encephilitis		-	-
12. Ac. Inf. enceph.		-	-
13. Cancer of b. cav. oesoph (M) uterus (F)		4	2
14. Cancer of stomach and duodenum		6	4
15. Cancer of breast		-	6
16. Cancer of all other sites		13	8
17. Diabetes		3	2
18. Intra-cran. vasc. lesions		27	28
19. Heart diseases		49	54
20. Other diseases of circulatory system		9	5
21. Bronchitis		7	9
22. Pneumonia		9	3
23. Other respiratory diseases		3	3
24. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum		1	-
25. Diarrhoea under 2 years		2	1
26. Appendicitis		1	-
27. Other digestive diseases		5	4
28. Nephritis		9	1
29. Puerperal and post-abortion. sepsis		-	-
30. Other maternal causes		-	2
31. Premature birth		4	2
32. Con. mal. birth inj. infant dis.		8	3
33. Suicide		-	-
34. Road traffic accidents		1	-
35. Other violent causes		10	4
36. All other causes		14	7
		359	
Deaths in Infants	Total	18	8
	Legitimate	16	8
under 1 year	Illegitimate	2	-
Total Live Births		227	187
Legitimate		209	178
Illegitimate		18	9
Total Stillbirths		1	7
Legitimate		1	4
Illegitimate		-	3
Population		23,940	

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
WHITLEY AND MONKSEATON URBAN
DISTRICT COUNCIL.

September, 1943.

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have the honour and privilege of submitting to you for perusal and consideration my report dealing with the multifarious duties carried out in the Sanitary and Public Cleansing Sections of the Public Health Department.

The details are recorded and tabulated under various headings, and it will be found that a large amount of work has been carried to a successful conclusion. Progress has been the slogan of the Department.

I was without the services of a qualified assistant for five months. The Additional Sanitary Inspector was released and joined H.M. Forces in the first week of January. The work was not allowed to slacken, although this meant the working of a large amount of overtime. Mr. Richley, who was employed as Senior Clerk in the Department, was instructed to qualify, and this he did in July, 1942. The Council appointed him Additional Sanitary Inspector on the 2nd October after sanction had been received from the Ministry of Health.

PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICE.

REFUSE COLLECTION.

Three refuse vehicles were constantly employed in carrying out a weekly collection for the residents of Whitley and Monkseaton. A twice weekly collection of refuse from approximately 490 houses in Seaton Sluice and Old Hartley was maintained, and the yield of refuse in this area increased by 73 tons. The class of coal used deteriorated throughout the area, and it appears that poor seam coal, containing large pieces of slate, was sold in the area, giving a white ash. In cases where refuse had been light for years it was with difficulty that the regulation dustbin held a week's collection.

Salvage trailers are attached to each vehicle.

On only five occasions had I to write to residents about paper being placed in ashbins, and putrescible matter was practically non existant.

Refuse was collected on regular days and at regular times except on four occasions due to emergency work. The haul is still five miles to the Holywell Bank Top Tip.

Shop refuse is removed from most premises once a week, but large premises with congested storage arrangements have a thrice weekly collection.

The refuse collection staff consists of 17 men and a mechanic. One of our drivers has been driving our tractor which was engaged on work by an Air Ministry contractor. One driver was also lent, together with a vehicle, to the Castle Ward Rural District Council.

The tonnage of refuse collected during the year was 7,842 tons. Details will be found in the table on page 25.

TRADE REFUSE.

The amounts charged for the removal of trade refuse were the subject of a change, based on the amount of refuse removed over a period of three months. A few shops still prefer to purchase books of tickets, but in the main the whole of the money was collected within the first three months of the financial year. The total amount received was £128. 10. 0d.

MILITARY AND AIR FORCE BILLETS.

The Department still acted as contractor to the Air Ministry and Army Command and a bi-weekly collection of refuse was carried on until the end of May, when a reduced collection was carried out until the end of October. All messing centres were cleared at least three times a week and the larger establishments daily.

In November the Air Ministry asked for amended arrangements in connection with refuse collection and this was agreed to. A monthly charge was also fixed.

A total of £381. 5. 4d was received from this service.

DISPOSAL OF REFUSE.

The whole of the refuse was disposed of at the Holywell Bank Top Tip until March, 1942 when a new tip in front of Seaton Delaval Hall was acquired from Mr. T. James. This was used for Seaton Sluice and Old Hartley refuse, reducing the previous haul by 2½ miles. This tip will last about three years. The refuse from Whitley and Monkseaton was tipped on the controlled tip at Holywell, which is filling up very rapidly. Steps were taken to acquire other sites. Sir Ralph Mortimer's agent was approached and negotiations were opened for a 4-acre field, which has sunk considerably owing to pit workings, and is covered with water in places. A portion of the Brier Dene was also the subject of further negotiations. Both these sites were acquired at a very low rental, and the fencing of one site was commenced immediately to be in readiness when required.

7,842 tons of refuse were dealt with at the tips on controlled lines, together with 120 tons brought in by tradesmen's vans. About 80 loads were also dealt with from Seaton Valley Urban District Council, this being used for covering material.

The tip was rolled and dressed with the caterpillar tractor and allied equipment. A further culvert 20 feet in length was laid and a concrete wall erected in order to prevent the watercourse becoming choked, and to avoid pollution of the stream.

UTILIZATION OF REFUSE.

The recovery of all materials suitable for the war effort was continued with unbounded enthusiasm and the baling machines were kept in constant use. I think I can safely say that as far as the yield of paper is concerned we remained one of the four top districts throughout the year.

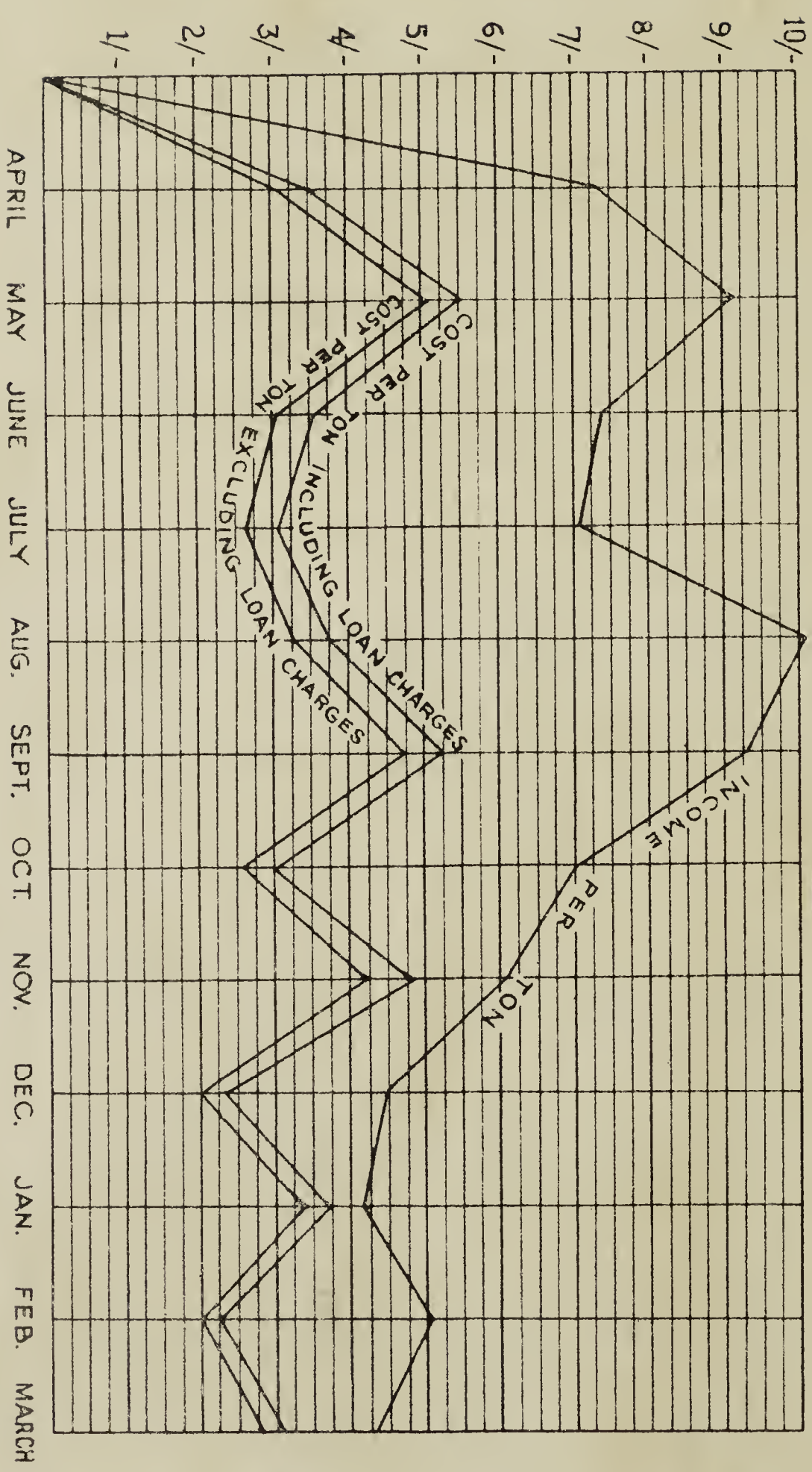
We placed our target at a higher figure than the previous year, aiming to reach £180 per month. A strict eye was kept on expenditure, though the frequent increases in wages rather upset the estimated expenditure. The income exceeded the cost, and a perusal of the graph will show the costs and income for the year.

The total amount received from the sale of salvaged materials was £2,285. 15. 0d. to the end of March, 1943.

WEIGHTS OF HOUSE REFUSE, TRADE REFUSE AND STREET SWEEPINGS.

Date	No. of Loads	No. of Bins	House Refuse			Shop, Cafe and Hotel Refuse			No. of Loads	No. of Bins	Seaton Sluice Refuse		
			T.	C.	Q.	T.	C.	Q.			T.	C.	Q.
1941													
April	174	46787	590.	5.	0.	11.	8.	0.	10	2209	44.	5.	0.
May	166	44769	525.	8.	0.	13.	13.	0.	14	2841	61.	1.	0.
June	167	42447	462.	18.	0.	3.	5.	0.	16	2911	69.	10.	0.
July	167	47633	482.	18.	0.	2.	15.	0.	14	2882	68.	15.	0.
August	169	47047	475.	5.	0.	13.	13.	0.	12	2671	52.	16.	0.
September.	142	40837	442.	16.	0.	43.	12.	0.	10	2741	46.	4.	0.
October ..	138	36170	471.	15.	0.	60.	2.	0.	17	4205	88.	10.	0.
November .	134	36397	557.	19.	0.	45.	4.	0.	18	4103	81.	19.	0.
December .	165	40475	666.	17.	0.	44.	3.	0.	15	2697	72.	5.	0.
1942													
January ..	150	36866	641.	4.	0.	48.	18.	0.	13	1993	63.	2.	0.
February .	132	33543	513.	10.	0.	90.	10.	0.	9	1544	41.	0.	0.
March	177	42303	746.	11.	0.	41.	1.	0.	10	2180	44.	14.	0.
Shop, Cafe and Hotel Refuse	1881	495274	6577.	10.	0.	418.	4.	0.	142	30356	674.	16.	0.
Seaton Sluice Refuse	142	30356	674.	16.	0.								
Sweepings	-	-	171.	19.	0.								
Total Refuse	2023	525630	7842.	9.	0.								

GRAPH SHOWING COSTS AND INCOME PER TON FOR DISPOSAL OF REFUSE
DURING 1942-3.



We had some assistance from the Street Captains of the Women's Voluntary Services.

A portable tin baler is an urgent necessity. The price for baled tins is better than that for unbaled in addition to which there is a great saving in space. The Council had this matter under consideration.

GARAGE AND REPAIRS.

The new garage was practically completed and the hydraulic lift and compressor installed. This latter will prove of exceptional value.

A large number of repairs were carried out to the vehicles, and the two ambulances were overhauled. Steps were taken to build up another ambulance, using the old Talbot body.

We found a shortage of various spare parts for the older machines and there was a considerable increase in prices.

STREET CLEANSING.

During the year the sweepers were formed into mobile units consisting of two men each, covering three districts. The function of these mobile sweepers was to clean up a district quickly and then fall back on to another "beat", each "beat" being well cleaned at least three times each week. The main streets were swept daily. These mobile sweepers were also made interchangeable with the refuse collectors so that they could assist in the event of the Refuse Collection staff being depleted owing to illness.

Very little litter was found in the streets.

Notices and letters were sent to the owners of fried fish shops, regarding the littering of the streets with fish papers. Notices were placed in these shops by the owners, who also took steps to have any litter collected before closing and placing this in a receptacle near the shop.

REMOVAL OF SNOW AND GRITTING OF ROADS.

We had fairly severe snow falls in the early part of the year, although not as bad as in 1941.

Copious quantities of salt mixed with ashes from a large power house, which are cooled by sea water, were sprayed on the streets by means of fly gritters.

The Snow Clearance Scheme arranged in conjunction with the Royal Air Force was put into operation.

Use was made of footpath ploughs and the caterpillar tractor was used on all main roads, with the result that these roads were open to traffic in a very short time. 46 men were engaged on the loading of snow into vehicles to be carted away. These men work on a relay system, and arrangements were made for them to be provided with hot drinks. The railway station approaches and bus stations were attended to without delay. The arrangements made for the early morning gritting of roads were carried out, the Police supplying information regarding the state of the roads to the Foreman and myself when the necessity arose. Four fly gritters were in operation during these periods. A mixture of grit, sand, fine ash and salt was used, in the proportion of 1 of salt to 14 of the grit and ash mixture. This proved very effective.

The cost of Snow Removal was £119. 3. 3d. This expenditure

was between January and March, 1942 and is therefore not included in the costs for the year ended 31st March, 1943.

EMPTYING OF CESSPOOLS.

There are only four cesspools in the area where sewers are not available, and these have been cleansed three times during the year.

GULLY EMPTYING.

The gullies in the main thoroughfares were flushed with disinfectant. Owing to the fact that the vehicle was engaged mainly on refuse collection, the gullies were not cleansed as frequently as usual by mechanical means, though a large number were cleansed by hand when the district was being cleaned up after falls of snow. Gullies on the main streets are being kept clean by the sweepers. It is hoped that mechanical cleansing will be increased during the coming year.

CLEANSING OF LINKS AND FOOTPATHS.

One sweeper was detailed to clean the Links each morning, and the footpaths were swept four times a week.

COSTINGS.

The costs of the various Cleansing Services will be found on page 50, together with details of income. There is a reduction of £176 in the nett costs of the three Services over the year 1941-1942, despite large increases in the workmen's wages.

CIVIL DEFENCE.

3 Mobile Gas Cleansing Units and 1 vehicle fitted with pump and tank were kept in constant readiness.

The Decontamination Squads have reported for duty on every "alert". They have acted in various capacities, and might well be termed "Utility Squads". They have removed debris and street blockages in record time, and it is pleasing to note that the Council of an adjoining County Borough recorded their thanks to the Squads for the excellent work they carried out in that Borough in opening out roads and removing debris.

INSPECTION OF FOOD SUPPLIES.

The inspection of various commodities intended for human consumption has been pursued with the usual vigour, and it will be seen from a perusal of the visits made to the various food premises that a large amount of time has been spent on this work, involving long periods of overtime including Saturday afternoons and Sundays.

Inspection of all meat, both home killed and frozen, was carried out in the Hill Heads Abattoir and Allocation Centre, for the County Borough of Tynemouth as well as for our own district.

SUPERVISION OF THE MILK SUPPLY.

During the year a large number of visits of inspection were made to cowsheds, dairies and milk shops, with a view to ensuring that cleanly methods of production, handling and storage were being carried out.

Sampling of milk was carried out on Sundays, and it was the

aim of the Department to see that all supplies were free from organisms of the pathogenic group.

Instructions to milkers were sent to each producer and circulars dealing with the production of clean milk were also distributed. The standard of cleanliness was based on Memo.39 Foods.

No action was necessary under Section 22 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, regarding the removal of any retailer from the register.

The daily consumption of milk per head was .4 pints.

It is necessary to have the various milk registers checked and the necessary alterations made as the need arises. The following premises were shown on our registers at the end of the year:-

Cowkeepers and Purveyors	6
Purveyors with premises outside the district	17
Retail Purveyors, Dairymen and Milk Shops	18
Retailers selling sterilized milk in sealed bottles.	21
Number of cows	88

5 retailers declined business and were removed from the register.

The following table shows the number of inspections made to premises during 1942:-

Farms	167
Milk Shops and Dairies	256
Bottled Milk Shops	168

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

The number of samples taken was slightly less than in 1941. All samples are collected on Sunday mornings, as I am of the opinion that if unsatisfactory milk is sent out it is at the week-ends that this is done.

I acknowledge with thanks the help received from Dr. A. I. Messer, County Bacteriologist, and his staff at the Laboratory at Newburn.

A perusal of the table shows the number of samples taken and the examinations carried out:-

Samples taken	165
Samples examined for Coliform Bacilli	82
(This examination was discontinued after 15th June)	
Samples submitted for Methylene Blue Test	157
Samples examined for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli	159

METHYLENE BLUE TEST.

Details of the results of examination of milk will be found in the following table, under the headings "From Local Producers" and "From Producers Outside the District":-

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Not Satisfactory.</u>
From Local Producers	18	9	9
From Producers Outside the District	139	72	63

4 samples turned sour.

EXAMINATION OF MILK SOLD UNDER SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS.PASTEURISED.

All designated heat treated milk is pasteurised outside the area.

Samples have been procured from the Blyth and North Shields Co-operative Societies, details of which are included in the following table:-

	<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Organisms per ml.</u>
From Producers Outside the District		
	1	67,000
	15	110,000
	32	50,100
	62	540,000
	84	Too numerous to count.
	86	1,392,000
	89	154,000
	102	Too numerous to count
	141	787,000

TUBERCULOUS MILK.

Practically all the samples taken were examined for the presence of tubercle bacilli.

I have included tables which show in detail the number of samples containing tubercle bacilli, both from our district and from producers outside the district.

Milk Produced in the Whitley and Monkseaton Area.			
Type of Milk	No. of Samples	Tubercle bacilli present	Percentage affected
Whole	15	-	-

Milk Produced Outside the Area			
Type of Milk	No. of Samples	Tubercle bacilli present	Percentage affected
Whole and Designated	144	5	3.47

The reports on 2 samples were inconclusive.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1936-1941.

19 licences were granted to purveyors of milk by the Local Authority to sell or deliver graded milk within the district.

4 dairies are licenced to bottle Tuberculin Tested milk.

6 dairies are licenced to sell Tuberculin Tested milk in bottles.

4 dairies are licenced to sell Accredited milk in bottles.

6 dealers with premises outside the district are licenced to deliver Accredited or Tuberculin Tested milk in this area.

4 purveyors of Pasteurised milk hold licences to distribute milk in this area.

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.

During the year 301 visits were made to railway stations, and milk waggons which arrive from Stocksfield Co-operative Wholesale Society, Whitfield and Broomhill have been inspected, under Sections 28 and 29 of the above Order. Milk vessels were inspected to see that they were clean and capable of being readily cleansed.

It was found necessary to serve 10 notices on farmers and purveyors to withdraw from service rusty churns incapable of being readily cleansed. The Co-operative Wholesale Society was the worst offender and strong representations were made to the Dairy Manager.

SCHOOL MILK.

Under the Milk Acts school children may be supplied with one-third of a pint of milk per day at a reduced price.

The milk was sampled before delivery. In no case was any sample found to be tuberculous.

MILK DELIVERIES AND THE FUTURE OF SUPPLIES.

On the 1st December the block system of milk deliveries was inaugurated. This proved an instant success, saving much petrol and time, and considerably speeded up milk deliveries.

Negotiations were commenced by the Local Dairymen's Association at the end of the year with a view to the erection of a pasteurisation plant in the district and the provision of one commercial depot where all milk could be received, pasteurised, bottled and stored under suitable conditions. The local dairymen would then draw their supplies from this plant. It was intended that provision should also be made to deal with Tuberculin Tested milk. I was invited by the Chairman and Secretary of the Association to assist with the layout of the plant, and at the end of the year an application was ready for forwarding to the Ministry of Food for permission to obtain such plant.

CONTROL OF CENTRALISED SLAUGHTERING AND INSPECTION OF HOME KILLED MEAT.

During the year the Public Abattoir was in constant use dealing with the large number of animals arriving, and the previous record for sheep slaughtered in any one week was exceeded, over 1,000 sheep being slaughtered in four days.

The total number of animals slaughtered was 20,687, which was an increase of 3,225 animals on 1941.

All carcasses and organs were inspected before being allowed to leave the premises, and inspection was carried on until 8 and 8.30 p.m. Slaughtering was also carried on until this time and also on numerous Saturday afternoons. The bulk of the work of inspection was carried out by myself, though the Additional Sanitary Inspector carried out the work during my absence on holiday.

1230 visits were made to the Abattoir during the year.

Alterations were carried out by direct labour under my supervision, whereby the slaughtering of sheep and cattle was made separate. The dividing walls of three of the Hunger Houses were gutted and fitted out with rails, hooks and runners, to be able to deal daily with 250 sheep, and the sheep killing was carried out in the adjoining hall. In this way all the sheep slaughtering and cooling room were under one roof. The dividing walls of three tenement slaughtering halls were also gutted and the premises fitted out with mono rails, trolleys and switches to accommodate a daily total of 60 to 70 cattle, leaving space for an early start the following day. The whole of the floors were relaid with the required falls, and all work in connection with the cattle could be carried out under one roof.

Provision was also made for a Mechanical Stunning Pen, but this proposition was turned down by the Ministry of Food. However, provision was made for its inclusion in the alterations, which cost £450.

The whole of the premises were pointed in good cement mortar and the allocation centre was strengthened to take the strain of heavy weights.

The Ministry of Food officials expressed their appreciation of the work the Council had undertaken to improve the premises and provide facilities for the handling of larger quantities of meat and a larger daily output.

During the year arrangements were made to accommodate the Tynemouth Retail Butchers Pools on our premises, including allocation and the storage of meat. This was accomplished without any difficulty.

A number of pigs slaughtered for home consumption were examined at farms.

It was necessary to condemn the following carcasses and offals which were found to be unfit for human consumption. This condemned meat was treated with acid green and removed to the premises of Messrs. Williamson & Corder, Ltd., Bye-Products Plant, Low Walker.

CONDEMNED MEAT, 1942.

2	Pigs and all organs	11	Pigs' Heads
4	Pigs' Plucks	12	Pigs' Livers
5	Pigs' Intestines	10	Pigs' Lungs
4	Pigs' Hearts	1	Pig's Tongue
1150	lbs. Pork	15	lbs. Ham
27	" Bacon	120	" Sausage
12	Sheep and all organs	6	Ewes
5	Ewes' Plucks	4	Ewes' Heads
2	Ewes' Livers	12	Sheeps' Heads
130	Sheeps' Livers	2	Sheeps' Breasts
14	Sheeps' Plucks	34	Sheeps' Lungs
5	Sheeps' Tongues	1	Sheep's Leg
1	Sheep's Forequarter	8	Sheeps' Hearts
3	Sheeps' Intestines	2	Sheeps' Kidneys
2	Lambs	1	Lamb's Head
1	Lamb's Pluck	8	lbs. Mutton
97	Beasts' Heads	95	Beasts' Hearts
201	Beasts' Lungs	521	Beasts' Livers
101	Beasts' Tongues	21	Beasts' Stomachs
8	Beasts' Spleens	26	Beasts' Intestines
38	Beasts' Skirts	5	Beasts' Tails
13	Beasts' Plucks	2	Beasts' Kidneys
3	Beasts' Breasts	7	Beasts' carcasses and all organs

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Jly.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Tuberculosis	592	991	1487	1634	1083	1149	743	2482	1460	1977 $\frac{1}{2}$	908	1543	16047
Cirrhosis	98	93	115	300	149	150	95	406	539	203	140	183	2471
Abscesses	49	34	115	121	123	66	58	129	151	118	252	94	1310
Cystic Conditions ..	-	-	-	7	9	10	3	-	22	-	9	78	138
Necrosis	14	22	2	13	-	-	-	-	4	11	29	8	103
Pneumonia	9	4	12	-	18	-	-	12	23	27	38	12	155
Unsoundness and													
Putrefaction	156	244	225	136	370	163	147	40	311	-	-	20	1812
Fibrosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	10
Strongylosis	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Haemorrhage	-	25	11	-	-	13	-	-	8	-	66	59	36
Inflammation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	747	-	146
Dropsy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	747
Oedema	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	20	42
Flukes	3	8	-	22	2	-	-	-	4	86	12	6	143
Moribund	44	215	-	60	170	-	-	60	30	16	-	-	579
Angioma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Actinomycosis	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
Suffocation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	-	54
Echinococcus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	176	-	21	4	201
Congestion	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Fever	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
Mutilated	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	14	38
Pest. Foci	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Nephritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	30
Decomposition	36	6	-	167	69	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	303
Septicaemia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	32
Septic Pleurisy	-	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	32
TOTALS	1031	1670	2022	2463	1993	1576	1046	3133	2731	2462 $\frac{1}{2}$	2346	2041	24514 $\frac{1}{2}$

TOTAL NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED
IN PUBLIC ABATTOIR.

Month	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
January ...	117	-	2118	15	2248
February ..	87	-	1938	1	2026
March	171	-	1194	17	1382
April	308	-	1671	7	1986
May	507	-	1310	-	1817
June	168	-	-	8	176
July	221	-	225	1	447
August	252	-	580	2	834
September .	412	5	984	2	1403
October ...	444	-	2612	9	3065
November ..	323	8	3125	16	3472
December ..	119	7	1697	8	1831
TOTALS ..	3129	20	17454	84	20687

CHILLED AND FROZEN MEAT AND OFFALS INSPECTED.

Sheep and Lambs	26461
Pigs	147
Fores and Hinds	6207
Cuts Beef	494
Tails (boxes)	44
Filletts (boxes)	46
Loins (boxes)	386
Crops	39
Sides of Pork	120
Bags of Pork	1142
Bags of Beef	628
Bags of Veal	44
Bags of Mutton	124
Bags of Offal	712
Cases of Livers	923
Pieces of Bacon	49
Cases of Kidneys	158
Quarters of Beef	791
Ribs (boxes)	80
Cases Corned Beef	2494

Condemned Meat, 1942 (contd.)

3	Cows and all organs	8	Forequarters
3	Hindquarters	2	Cows' Forequarters
10	Cows' Feet	8	Udders
439 lbs.	Beef	2 lbs.	Imported Beef

Total amount of meat and foods condemned ... 24,514½ lbs.

The causes of condemnation are included for your perusal, together with the number of animals slaughtered, in monthly order. (Pages 33 and 34).

All garbage is removed from the Slaughter Houses by the Council and sold to a farmer at £1 per week.

TRAVELLING SHOPS AND MEAT HAWKERS' VANS.

The various travelling shops and vans hawking meat have been stopped and the commodities examined.

Frequent inspection of the vehicles used for the transport of meat for the Public Abattoir has been carried out.

INSPECTION OF CARCASSES SLAUGHTERED OUTSIDE THE DISTRICT AND SENT IN FOR ALLOCATION.

All carcasses are examined before allocation to the various pools and arrangements are made to inspect all offals.

INSPECTION OF FROZEN AND CHILLED MEAT AND CASES OF OFFALS AND CORNED BEEF.

About 85% of all carcasses are examined in the allocation sheds before being distributed by the official of the Wholesale Meat Salesmen's Association. The bulk of the meat is from Brazil, Australia and New Zealand. The cases and bags of frozen offal are opened and the contents examined.

During the year we received one consignment which included a small number of sheep and lamb carcasses affected with Cladosporium Herbarum known as "Black Spot." The affected portions were condemned, the rest being passed for human consumption.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933 - LICENCING OF SLAUGHTERMEN.

Under the above Act, 17 licences were renewed and 3 new licences were issued.

INSPECTION OF MEAT, POULTRY, FISH, GROCERY AND ALLIED FOOD PREMISES.

The inspection of food premises is carried out weekly. Following enemy action a routine inspection of all food premises in the affected area is carried out.

1,963 visits were made during the year, and it was found necessary, after examination, to condemn the following foodstuffs, particulars of which were supplied to the Food Executive Officer and the Salvage Officer of the Ministry of Food.

FOODS ORDINARILY CONDEMNED.

50 tins	Sausage Meat	63 tins	Luncheon Meat.
29 "	Luncheon Pork	17 "	Chopped Ham
7 "	Party Loaf	6 "	Tongue.
33 "	Prem	19 "	Casserole Steak
4 "	Stewed Steak	7 "	Picnic Roll
3 "	Steak and Vegetable	1 tin	Meat Roll
1 tin	Steak & Kidney	4 tins	Meat Galantine
	Pudding	22 "	Mixed Vegetables

FOODS ORDINARILY CONDEMNED (Contd.)

42 tins	Soup	1 tin	Mock Turtle Soup
1 tin	Carrot Soup	11 tins	Vegetable Soup
5 tins	Kidney Soup	10 "	Oxtail Soup
3 "	Hotpot	1 tin	Celery Soup
2 "	Scotch Broth	18 tins	Corned Beef
13 "	Ready Meat	4 "	Fish Roll
14 "	Pilchards	2 "	Crayfish
31 "	Salmon	42 "	Shrimps
2 "	Herring	1 tin	Beetroot
5 "	Spaghetti	24 tins	Carrot
191 "	Beans	79 "	Peas
69 "	Tomatoes	1 tin	Mustard
44 "	Sweetened Milk	102 tins	Unsweetened Milk
3 "	Jam	18 "	Plums
3 "	Rhubarb	1 tin	Oranges
2 "	Peaches	29 tins	Apples
3 "	Grapefruit	34 "	Pineapple Cubes
4 "	Pineapple Slices	2 "	Gooseberries
5 "	Pears	1 tin	Apricots
3 "	Damsons	6 tins	Syrup
6 jars	Meat Paste	3 jars	Fish Paste
1 jar	Horseradish	1 jar	Beetroot
2 jars	Cabbage	24 jars	Jam
2 "	Tongue	1 jar	Lemon Curd
1 jar	Marmalade	6 btls.	Sauce
2 pkts.	Custard Powder	5 pkts.	Barley
1 pkt.	Flaked Tapioca	1 pkt.	Medium Tapioca
3 pkts.	Rolled Oats	1 "	Lentils
32 "	Cake Flour	1 "	Post Toasties
1 lb.	Cooked Ham	35 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.	Bacon
15 lbs.	Ham	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Smoked Bacon
14 $2\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.	Sausage	105 "	Biscuits
10 "	Cake	33 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Butter
90 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Cheese	57 "	Flour
49 "	Sugar	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	Prunes
130 stns.	Potatoes	64	Meat Pies
8	Kippers	170	Eggs
10 bags	Wholemeal		

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE

85	Cabbages	12	Red Cabbages
96 stns.	Turnips	12 bunches	Turnips
9 "	Parsnips	24 stns.	Potatoes
12 "	Beetroot	4 "	Carrots
15 tins	Carrots	9 tins	Salmon
2 "	Herrings	131 "	Soups
14 "	Mixed Vegetables	9 "	Pilchards
47 "	Baked Beans	10 "	Full Cream Milk
22 pkts.	Baking Powder	66 pkts.	Egg Powder
21 "	Self Raising Flour	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	White Pepper
72 tabs	Soap	36 bars	Mars Chocolate
48 bars	Starry Way Chocolate		

DESTROYED BY ENEMY ACTION.

3 lbs.	Currants	17 lbs.	Sultanas
26 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	Raisins	41 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	Tea
138 "	Sugar	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Butter
8 "	Margarine	43 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	Lard
$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	Spiced Ham	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Ham
720 lbs.	Frozen Pork	686 "	Salt
14 "	Black Pepper	7 "	Mint Powder
28 "	Gelatine	45 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Prunes
17 cwt.	Barley Meal	8 cwt.	Barley

DESTROYED BY ENEMY ACTION (Contd.)

120 lbs.	Self Raising Flour	42 lbs.	Baking Powder
3 "	Rusks	7 "	Nutmeg
16 "	Biscuits	14 "	Sweets
4 "	Chocolate	4 "	Toffee
15 "	Lentils	3 "	Beans
7 "	Peas	6 "	Apple Rings
8 "	Rolled Oats	35 "	Cheese
21 1/2 "	Cocoa	20 "	Peaches
1 lb.	Tongue	1 lb.	Span
1 1/2 "	Meat Roll	1 1/2 lbs.	Luncheon Meat
2 1/2 lbs.	Custard	14 lbs.	Spaghetti
2 "	Tapioca	2 tins	Pork Luncheon Meat
1 tin	Party Loaf	1 tin	Han Paste
2 tins	Pork Sausage	1 "	Sausage Meat
1 tin	Meat Roll	3 tins	Pets Rations
2 tins	Hot Pot	1 tin	Oxo
2 "	Herring	4 tins	Salmon
25 "	Soup	1 tin	Fish Omelette
3 "	Beetroot	20 tins	Carrotts
1 tin	Vegetable Salad	9 "	Peas
82 tins	Beans	1 tin	Puree
2 "	Pea Soup	13 tins	Dried Egg
1 tin	Egg Substitute	179 "	Cocoa
8 tins	Syrup	34 tins	Condensed Milk
18 "	Evaporated Milk	12 "	Coffee
1 tin	Ovaltine	2 jars	Beef Extract
3 jars	Beefex	2 "	Meat Paste
1 jar	Rocambert	1 jar	Vegetables
2 jars	Pickles	1 "	Sanpick
2 "	Beetroot	1 "	Mustard
1 jar	Mincemeat	7 jars	Marmalade
621 jars	Jam	8 "	Lemon Curd
7 "	Honey	42 pkts.	Custard
24 pkts.	Curry Powder	11 "	Yorkshire Pudding
12 pkts.	Quaker Oats	1 pkt.	Oxo
1 "	Corn Flakes	3 pkts.	Shredded Wheat
1 "	Gravy Salt	3 "	Serviettes
1 "	Herbs	8 "	Rice Custard
33 pkts.	Cake Mixture	6 "	Mixed Spice
16 "	All Bran	3 "	Semolina
27 "	Salt	1 "	Lemonade Powder
3 "	Cereals	21 "	Bisto
2 "	Beef Suet	7 "	Quaker Wheat
9 "	Ryvita	2 "	Dried Egg
1 "	Gelatine	3 "	Blancmange
7 "	Fish Dressing	6 "	Onion
42 "	Beetox	3 "	Cocoa
6 doz. bars	Chocolate	800	Cigarettes
8 btls.	Coffee Essence	1 btl.	Izal
1 btl.	Iglodine	1 "	Cough Cure
31 btls.	Sauce	2 btls.	Black Currant Tea
2 "	Ginger Wine	1 btl.	Lemon Essence
120 "	Chutney	24 btls.	Ketchup
2 "	Wine	3 pkts.	Soup
480	Pork Pies	4 drums	Panshine
6 btls.	Wine Essence	2 pkts.	Summa Drinks
2 "	Kep		

Great care was exercised in examination in order that any food which might be suitable after preparation, for fertilizer or for feeding to animals could be sent to the bye-products plant.

SHELLFISH (MOLLUSCAN)

There was a reduction in the amount of shellfish sold

in the area during the year. The Oyster Bar in York Road appears to be the only shop retailing shellfish. These were sent in from Dalbeattie, Scotland.

It was not found necessary to condemn any during the year.

INSPECTION OF FOOD PREPARING PREMISES - BAKEHOUSES.

Bakeries are inspected regularly. A circular dealing with alimentary diseases was sent to all bakeries, and notices were exhibited on these premises. It is desirable that a high standard of cleanliness be maintained in all premises where food is prepared for sale.

Enquiries were made to ascertain whether any synthetic cream was being used, and where this was so, the source of supply.

The sanitary conveniences, in addition to the walls and ceilings of the bakehouses, were linewashed.

ICE CREAM.

15 visits were made to ice cream premises. 2 samples of ice cream were submitted to the Public Analyst, and these were found to be satisfactory and to conform with regulations.

From the 1st September, 1942 the manufacture of ice cream was prohibited by an order of the Ministry of Food.

RESTAURANT KITCHENS AND CAFES.

Regular visits were made to premises where food is prepared for the general public.

In one case the drains were found to be defective and these were relaid on modern lines.

245 visits of inspection were made.

FISH STALLS AND HAWKERS' BARROWS.

5 stall holders from Cullercoats erected their winkle and crab stalls in this area during July and August. These stall holders are required by Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938 to have their names and addresses clearly marked on stalls and baskets, the Council having been granted permission by the Ministry of Health to extend this Section to relate to a large number of commodities.

It was necessary to serve 8 notices on these stall holders to comply with the law. It was also necessary for me to warn them about leaving crab offal lying on the ground.

Crabs and other crustaceans were inspected.

The Council instructed the Clerk and myself to draw up suitable regulations to prevent the fouling of Watt's Slope.

There is still 1 fish hawker coming into the district during the herring season.

THE MEAT REGULATIONS, 1924 and 1935.

It was found necessary to send a circular letter to all the butchers in the area regarding the provision of clean washable covers for baskets used for the carrying of meat. Notices were also served on the chairmen of the various butchers' pools to issue instructions to their waggon drivers to have meat covered during transit from the Slaughter Houses.

12 notices were served during the year.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

The number of premises registered under Sections 13 and 14 of the above Act was 51. These were inspected, along with the other food premises, during the year, and it was found necessary to serve 14 notices.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS AND ORDERS.

No cases of Swine Fever were reported during the year.

All animals sent into the Slaughter Houses are carefully examined. Animals found dead in trucks are examined and the Police are notified immediately. Suffocation caused the death of most of these animals.

Notices were served on the District Engineer of the London and North Eastern Railway Company in connection with the unsatisfactory state of the cattle dock at Monkseaton Station. A request was made for the whole of the dock surface to be reconstructed and paved, and suitable drainage to be provided. After several interviews, the work was commenced and completed, and suitable drinking troughs with the necessary water supply were provided. A large hose was also provided for cleaning purposes.

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1938.

4 cows were slaughtered under the above Order.

HOUSING.

A number of houses were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932, details of which will be found in the report of the Medical Officer of Health.

The roofs of Pott's Cottage and Jackson's House, and parts of the roofs of Dryden's Buildings, Murton Village were removed, leaving only the shells of the buildings.

Property damaged by enemy action is dealt with by the Surveyor.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

It will be seen by a perusal of the appendix that a large number of defects and nuisances were dealt with in an expeditious manner.

The total number of defects found and dealt with under the Public Health Act, Housing Act and other Acts and Orders was 3620. 172 second notices were served and after all alternative attempts to have the required work completed had failed, it was found necessary to serve 291 Statutory Notices.

WAR DAMAGE.

The supervision of this work is carried out by the Surveyor's Department. 4 applications were made to me to issue certificates under the Landlord and Tenant Act. In all cases I was able to have the required work completed thus obviating the necessity for a certificate.

POLLUTION OF THE ATMOSPHERE - SMOKE ABATEMENT.

The restrictions with regard to the pollution of the atmosphere with smoke have been lifted during the present emergency.

The Manager of the Provincial Laundries was interviewed with regard to one of the chimneys at the laundry. This chimney was bent and was allowing smoke to be blown into adjoining houses. Instructions were issued for the tops of the chimneys to be reconstructed and for them to be heightened in order to carry the smoke above the houses.

FISH FRIERS.

All premises used for the frying of fish and chips were inspected regularly. The following visits were made:-

<u>Address</u>	<u>Name of Occupier</u>	<u>Visits</u>
Bridge View, Seaton Sluice	Mrs. J. Elder	11
Arcade Fisheries	Mrs E. M. Olive	18
2, Duke Street	Mr. A. Laidler	12
Victoria Fisheries	Mr. G. Miller	12
Arthur's Oyster Bar	Mr. A. Davies	18
1, Roseberry Terrace	Mr. I. J. Thurston	11

At the end of the year steps were being taken by Mr. E. M. Olive to open the Algernon Fisheries, Algernon Place.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Tripe boiling is the only offensive trade carried on in the district.

The premises at which this trade is carried on are the property of the Council, and are inspected daily.

WATER SUPPLY FROM WELLS.

The water supply to the cottage on St. Mary's Island is derived from a spring on the mainland. This spring is entirely enclosed and the water is pumped over to the island in pipes. The supply to the lighthouse is derived from rainwater collected in settling tanks. These tanks are fitted with filters.

DRAINAGE OF HOUSES AND OTHER PREMISES.

Despite the shortage of materials progress was made in the remedying of a number of drainage and other defects.

The whole of the drainage system at the Northumberland Village Homes was tested and found to be defective. A recommendation for the remedying of these defects was made to the Secretary for transmission to the Home Office, and a portion of the work had been put in hand by the end of the year.

The following table provides details of the sanitary improvements carried out:-

Waterclosets provided	33
Broken or Defective Waterclosets removed	29
Washing Sinks provided	14
Chambers built in 9" brickwork and glazed brickwork provided for benching	37
Tapered gullies fixed	28
Yards of new drain laid and water tested	700
Trapped Sink Wastes fitted	35
Yards of Soil Pipe and Air Shaft renewed	80
Water Tests	102
Smoke Tests	117

Total number of inspections made 395

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS - SANITARY CONVENIENCES.

Regular inspection of the school sanitary accommodation was carried out during the year. Detailed reports were drawn up and forwarded to the County Medical Officer of Health, in connection with the schools under the administration of the Northumberland County Council, and to the Rev. Father Scarr in connection with St. Edwards R.C. School.

The Park School was damaged and as a result the trough closets in the Senior School were demolished and replaced by separate pedestal water closets, a vast improvement on the previous arrangement. It is rather a pity that the other ranges of trough closets at this school were not demolished, thus removing the most unsatisfactory type of closet in existence. It is hoped that up-to-date pedestal closets will be installed at an early date.

PLACES OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT.

Dance halls and cinemas are visited regularly during the year. Certificates stating whether the sanitary accommodation is sufficient and hygienic are issued in January for presentation to the Licencing Justices.

25 visits of inspection have been made.

INSPECTION OF SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS IN CONNECTION WITH ARMY AND AIR FORCE PREMISES.

In accordance with Circular W.2. 836, inspection of the various billets and messing halls in the district has been carried out from time to time. In all 179 visits were made. A number of drain chokages and other sanitary defects were reported to the D.C.R.E. and the Ministry of Works and Buildings. In each case the attention of the Officer Commanding the particular unit was drawn to the matter.

RAG COLLECTORS AND ITINERANT VENDORS.

Close observation was kept on vendors dealing in clothes and rags. One warning was issued to a Newcastle hawker who was found at Murton Village displaying artificial flowers in exchange for rags. On being warned she left the area immediately.

VERMINOUS FURNITURE.

9 visits were made to salerooms for the purpose of examining second hand bedding and upholstered goods. 15 vans and containers were also inspected, to see if any traces of bed bugs could be found. Special powers to deal with such cases are long overdue in this district.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919-58.

This Act is administered by the County Council but every endeavour is made by the Department to deal with complaints regarding rats and mice. Supplies of rat poison, squill biscuits and traps are kept in the office and cyanogen apparatus is also available if required. Premises are visited and baits set, and subsequent visits are made to see what effects the traps have had. Gassing apparatus is used where there is no danger.

PIGGERIES.

There has been an increase in the number of pig keepers owing to the relaxation of the bye-laws. The approximate number of pigs kept in the area is 223.

A record is kept of the main pig keepers and their premises are visited as frequently as possible. 114 visits were made during the year.

Special powers or stronger bye-laws are required to deal with this question.

LICENCED PREMISES AND CLUBS.

There are 19 licenced hotels and 4 clubs in the area. These have been visited during the year.

Drainage repairs were carried out at the Grange Hotel and the Delaval Arms. All urinals were found to be kept in a hygienic condition.

Steps were taken at the end of the year to conduct a survey of all these premises and to compile a register.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

No applications were received during the year for the licencing of sites under Sections 268 and 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

The old caravan on the roadside at Murton is still used for the storage of wood. The bungalow in Earsdon Road is still occupied.

SHOPS ACT, 1934 - SECTION 10.

Details of the work carried out will be found in the following table:-

Absence of Washing Facilities		Absence of W.C. Accommodation.		Insufficient Heating Apparatus	
Notices Served.	Notices Complied with	Notices Served	Notices Complied with	Notices Served	Notices Complied with
-	-	1	1	6	6

During the cold weather a number of heating tests were carried out by the Shops Inspector, Mr. G. Malcolm, and where a reasonable temperature of 56°F was not being maintained, notices were served.

The same close liaison has been maintained as in previous years, and my thanks are due to Mr. Malcolm for his services.

RAILWAY COACHES.

11 visits were made to the Railway Stations for the purpose of inspecting the coaches of the electric and steam trains. It was not found necessary to take any action with regard to dirty coaches.

REMOVAL OF MANURE AND INSPECTION OF STABLES.

All manure pits are inspected as regularly as possible, especially during the summer months. A weekly removal of manure is demanded in all cases.

18 visits were made during the year, and 10 notices were served.

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

During the year I received from the Medical Officer of Health 361 notifications of infectious diseases, and on his instructions I had removed to the isolation hospitals at Scaffold Hill and Wallsend, the cases requiring hospital treatment. In addition, 3 cases were sent to Walkergate Hospital, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

DISINFECTION OF PREMISES.

301 houses and rooms were disinfected following cases of infectious disease. The schools in the district were also disinfected.

It was found necessary to disinfect 4 rooms and premises on request following cases of non-notifiable diseases.

Electric sprayers are used where necessary in schools and empty houses, and formalin and permanganate of potash are used in all other cases.

The Disinfection Station on the Lower Promenade dealt with 47,430 blankets and 2,398 other articles of clothing during the year. On the Military Authorities acquiring their own plant and there being a reduction in the personnel, this Disinfection Station was closed, having, during its time of operation, fulfilled a very useful purpose.

A small profit was shown on the working of this Service.

DISINFESTATION OF PREMISES.

8 privately owned houses were found to be infested with bugs and fleas. Steps were taken to disinfest the premises, a small charge being made to cover the cost of materials used. Blow lamps and pressure sprayers with special bug oil were put into use. Insecticide and washed naphtha were also used. This method was very successful.

WASTE OF WATER FROM DEFECTIVE SANITARY FITTINGS.

All cases of wastage of water are reported immediately to the Water Engineer for the County Borough of Tynemouth. In all 14 cases were notified during the year.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER.

6 samples of water were taken for bacteriological examination. The Medical Officer has reported fully on the analysis.

CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

The following table sets out in detail the various defects found and passed on to the Engineer and Surveyor for his attention:-

Burst Pipes	21
Defective W.C.s	1
Defective Manhole Covers	1
Defective Ashbins	5
Choked Drains	3
Defective Windows	3
Choked Gullies	7
Waterlogged Air Raid Shelters	1
Defective Door Casing	1
Burst Boilers	3
Defective Water Tank	1
Breach of Factory Act	1
Broken Manhole	1
Defective Step	1
Defective Plaster	2

Defective Gully	1
Infestation of Cockroaches	4
Defective Roofs	14
Defective Ceilings	10
Dirty Yard	1
Dirty Wall	1
Absence of Manure Pit	1
Absence of Coal Store	1
Overhanging Trees	1
Waste of Water	1
Defective Sink Waste Pipes	1
TOTAL	88

PERSONAL.

I would like to be permitted to express my thanks to the Chairman of the Council, the Chairmen of the Health and Finance Committees and all Councillors for the courtesy and kindness with which they have considered any suggestions which have been made.

I am indebted to the Medical Officer of Health for his kindly advice; also to Mr. A. S. Ruddock, Clerk to the Council, for his advice on legal matters, and to the other officials of the Council.

I thank the Additional Sanitary Inspector, Mr. E. Richley, for his help, and all the members of the staff for the hard work which has been carried out, as this had increased considerably during the year and greater effort was necessary to cope with same.

It is also fitting that I should draw attention to the work which has been accomplished by the Foreman and members of the outside staff, who by their industry and loyalty have contributed to the smooth working of the various Services.

I am, Lady and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

G. HOLDEN

Chief Sanitary Inspector
& Cleansing Supt.

APPENDIX 1

Number of yards of pipe laid	700
" " gullies fixed	28
" " W.C.s provided	33
" " defective W.C.s removed	29
" " sinks provided	14
" " chambers built	37
" " interceptors fixed	-
" " yards of vent and soil pipes made good	80
" " water tests applied	102
" " smoke tests applied	117
" " trapped sink wastes provided	35

~~Total number of yards made in connection with the above~~
~~work~~ 395

APPENDIX ii.

A summary of nuisances and defects dealt with and work required to be done under the Public Health and Housing Acts, Regulations, Orders and Bye-Laws.

Nature of nuisance dealt with and work required to be done.	Verbal or Written Notice	Second Notice	Formal Notice	Complied with
Absence of Ashbins	4	-	-	4
Defective Ashbins	221	17	38	218
Dirty Ashbins	4	-	-	4
Defective Ashpails	13	-	-	13
Insufficient Recess	1	-	-	1
Insanitary Privy Midden	3	-	-	3
Defective Sink and Bath Waste Pipes	40	3	4	40
Cracked W.C. Basins	46	-	2	45
Defective Cistern	27	1	3	26
Leaky W.C. Cone	3	-	1	3
Insanitary Sink	15	-	5	15
Defective W.C. Seat	12	-	1	11
Dirty W.C.	15	-	-	15
Defective Flush Pipe	9	-	-	8
Defective Drains	51	-	-	48
Choked Drains	160	7	8	160
Defective Buchan Trap	12	2	2	12
Defective Manhole Cover	31	-	5	31
Defective Soil Pipe and Vent Shaft	101	3	15	99
Absence of Manhole	23	1	-	18
Absence of Grate to Gully ..	3	-	-	3
Absence of Sink Waste Drain .	18	3	9	18
Defective Fresh Air Inlet ...	3	-	-	3
Insanitary Urinal	2	-	-	2
Defective Eavesgutters	377	15	11	374
Defective Downpipes	363	30	61	361
Defective Pointing	45	5	7	45
Defective Brickwork	201	13	20	196
Defective Chimney Pots	47	3	10	46
Defective Fireplace	5	1	4	5
Dampness	51	2	-	50
Defective Plaster	471	7	9	470
Defective Roofs	511	11	20	501
Defective Paving	37	6	11	33
Smoke Nuisance	1	-	-	1
Woodwork needing Painting ...	1	-	-	1
Dirty Yard	14	-	-	14
Dirty Premises	18	1	-	18
Absence of Bolts or Catches to Doors	10	1	5	10
Absence of Washing Facilities (Private House)	1	-	-	1
Nuisance from Burst Water Pipes	126	1	2	126
Defective Yard Gates	5	-	1	5
Absence of Ventilated Food Store	2	-	-	2
CARRIED FORWARD	3003	133	254	2958

APPENDIX ii (continued)

Nature of nuisance dealt with and work required to be done	Verbal or Written Notice	Second Notice	Formal Notice	Complied with
BROUGHT FORWARD	3003	133	254	2958
Defective Ovens and Grates ..	9	4	1	8
Absence of Water Supply	13	-	-	13
Defective Set Pot	11	-	-	11
Defective Hot Water Boiler ..	7	2	1	7
Broken Sash Cords	2	1	2	2
Dirty Sink	1	-	-	1
Defective Air Grate	9	2	2	9
Nuisance from Vermin	16	-	-	16
Nuisance from Stables	10	-	-	10
Accumulation of Refuse	23	2	-	23
Waste of Water	14	-	-	14
Water in Cellar	1	-	-	1
Breach of Factories Act, 1937	111	1	7	111
Breach of Meat Regulations ..	12	-	-	12
Breach of Milk & Dairies Order, 1926	84	1	-	84
Breach of Shops Act, 1934 ...	10	-	-	10
Breach of Food and Drugs Act, 1938	14	-	-	14
Defective Woodwork	9	4	3	6
Defective Woodwork round Sink and Sink Bench	12	1	1	10
Defective Floorboards	17	3	3	16
Defective Doors	41	10	11	35
Defective Frames to Doors and Windows	41	5	4	37
Defective Threshhold	3	-	-	3
Defective Coal House Natch ..	1	-	-	1
Defective Lintels	1	1	-	1
Defective Stairs	1	-	-	1
Absence of W.C. Building	2	-	-	2
Absence of Water to W.C. ...	3	-	-	3
Absence of Sink	1	-	-	1
Insufficient W.C. accommodation	2	-	-	2
Absence of Plug to Sink	1	-	-	1
Defective Hopper Head	2	-	-	2
Defective Purlins	34	-	-	34
Defective Slates	83	-	-	83
Defective Roof Verge	24	-	-	24
Defective Cupboard	1	-	-	1
Breach of Milk (Special Designations) Order	3	-	-	3
Breach of Road Traffic Act ..	2	-	-	2
Breach of Slaughter House Bye-laws	12	-	-	12
Insanitary Coal House	1	-	-	1
Flooded Footpath	7	-	-	7
Dirty Bedding	2	-	-	2
CARRIED FORWARD	3560	170	289	3499

APPENDIX ii (continued)

Nature of nuisance dealt with and work required to be done	Verbal or Written Notice	Second Notice	Formal Notice	Complied with
BROUGHT FORWARD ...	3560	170	289	3499
Flooding in Cellars and Shelters	15	-	1	15
Absence of Concrete under Floor	1	-	-	1
Nuisance from Greenhouse Fire	2	-	-	2
Absence of Ventilation to W.C.	4	-	-	4
Soapy Water in Street Channel	2	-	-	2
Absence of Washbasin	6	-	-	6
Breach of Public Health Act, 1936	5	-	-	5
Breach of Litter Bye-Laws ...	4	-	-	4
Breach of Housing Act, 1936 .	1	-	-	1
Nuisance from Poultry and Dirty Runs	6	2	-	6
Defective Pumping Apparatus .	3	-	-	3
Cooking Range to be separated from W.C.	2	-	-	2
Privet Cuttings in Street ...	2	-	-	2
Loose Concrete Coping to Brickwork	2	-	1	2
Defective Air Bricks	1	-	-	1
Defective Coal House	1	-	-	1
Absence of Glass to Windows .	1	-	-	1
Leaky Joints to Cylinders ...	2	-	-	2
TOTALS	3620	172	291	3559

APPENDIX iii

Nuisances, Housing and Re-visits	7108
Visits to Drainage Work	382
Factories and Workshops	746
Slaughter Houses	1230
Visits to Meat and Food Shops	1702
Visits to Railway Stations	291
Visits to take Milk Samples	174
Infectious Diseases and Disinfection of Houses	301
Restaurant Kitchens and Cafes	245
Tents, Vans and Sheds	16
Offensive Trades	367
Visits to Fish Stalls	16
Places of Public Entertainment	25
Elementary, Secondary and Private Schools	15
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk Shops	581
Ice Cream Factories	15
Refuse Tip, Holywell Village	164
Visits to Refuse Collectors and Districts	193
Visits to Sweepers' "Beats" and Promenades	373
Visits to Military Billets and Messing Halls	179
Visits to Fried Fish Shops	82
Visits in connection with Salvage	261
Visits in connection with Requisition of Railings	57
Inspection of Static Water Supplies	45
Visits to Stables	18
Visits to Garage	224
Visits to Public Air Raid Shelters	496
Visits to Piggeries	114

DETAILS OF COSTS OF CLEANSING SERVICES.

YEAR ENDING 31st March, 1943.

REFUSE COLLECTION.

	£.	s.	d.
Wages	3685.	1.	4.
Mechanical Transport	1373.	17.	6.
Tools and Clothing, etc.	78.	15.	8.
Taxes, etc.	501.	17.	0.
Miscellaneous	660.	7.	1.
Gross Costs	6299.	18.	7.
Gross Receipts	1752.	1.	9.
Nett Cost (Inc. Loan Charges). ..	4547.	16.	10.
less Loan Charges	337.	0.	0.
Nett Cost (exc. Loan Charges). ..	4210.	16.	10.

REFUSE DISPOSAL.

	£.	s.	d.
Wages	1133.	9.	8.
Mechanical Transport (Inc. Loan Charges). ..	298.	4.	0.
Taxes, etc.	181.	5.	8.
Tractor	140.	17.	10.
Tools and Clothing, etc.	86.	18.	6.
Miscellaneous	159.	9.	2.
Gross Costs (Inc. Loan Charges) ..	2000.	4.	10.
Gross Receipts	3079.	0.	11.
Profit	1079.	16.	1.

The Loan Charges for the above Service were £154.

DETAILS OF COSTS OF CLEANSING SERVICES (Contd.)

STREET CLEANSING AND GULLY EMPTYING.

	£.	s.	d.
Wages	2778.	17.	5.
Stables	87.	0.	6.
Tools and Clothing, etc.	111.	4.	2.
Rents	14.	15.	10.
Repairs and Spares	71.	4.	11.
Salt, Sand and Grit	48.	4.	2.
Miscellaneous	39.	19.	9.
Gross Cost	3151.	6.	9.
Gross Income	29.	15.	1.
Nett Cost	3122.	11.	8.

DETAILS OF TOTAL AGREGATE NETT COST.

	Nett Cost (Including Loan Charges)			Nett Profit		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Refuse Collection	4547.	16.	10			
Refuse Disposal				1078.	16.	1.
Street Cleansing and Gully Emptying	3122.	11.	8.			
	7670.	8.	6.			
less Profit	1079.	16.	1.			
Total Nett Cost of Services ...	6591.	12.	5.			

The sum of £6,591. 12. 5d shown above includes Loan Charges on the Services to the amount of £491.

